

Date: Thu, 2 Sep 93 16:38:33 PDT
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V93 #1037
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest Thu, 2 Sep 93 Volume 93 : Issue 1037

Today's Topics:

 Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 01 September
 I can't find my original license
 Icom IC765 COMPRESSOR PROBLEM?
power supply requirements (Was:Opinions wanted on Ten-Tec Scout 55)
 Repeater Directories?
 There goes the rest of 20M
 Weekly Solar Terrestrial Forecast & Review for 03 September

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>

Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>

Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: 2 Sep 93 21:45:14 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 01 September
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

NOTE: The SIDC Brussels Provisional International Mean Monthly Sunspot Number
(RI) for August is 42.0.

!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 244, 09/01/93
10.7 FLUX=085.5 90-AVG=099 SSN=045 BKI=1000 0000 BAI=000
BGND-XRAY=A8.0 FLU1=4.8E+05 FLU10=1.3E+04 PKI=2001 2212 PAI=004
BOU-DEV=005,003,004,004,002,004,003,003 DEV-AVG=003 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= B2.2 @ 0842UT XRAY-MIN= A7.0 @ 1713UT XRAY-AVG= A9.7
NEUTN-MAX= +002% @ 2330UT NEUTN-MIN= -002% @ 2225UT NEUTN-AVG= -0.0%
PCA-MAX= +0.1DB @ 1640UT PCA-MIN= -0.8DB @ 1900UT PCA-AVG= -0.0DB
BOUTF-MAX=55366NT @ 1327UT BOUTF-MIN=55327NT @ 1653UT BOUTF-AVG=55355NT

GOES7-MAX=P:+000NT@ 0000UT GOES7-MIN=N:+000NT@ 0000UT G7-AVG=+089,+000,+000
GOES6-MAX=P:+122NT@ 0530UT GOES6-MIN=N:-059NT@ 1641UT G6-AVG=+104,+012,-040
FLUXFCST=STD:085,085,085;SESC:085,085,085 BAI/PAI-FCST=015,015,010/015,015,010
KFCST=2244 5222 2244 5222 27DAY-AP=024,019 27DAY-KP=5544 3232 2354 3332
WARNINGS=
ALERTS=
!!END-DATA!!

NOTE: The Effective Sunspot Number for 31 AUG 93 was 54.2.
The Full Kp Indices for 31 AUG 93 are: 2- 1+ 1o 1- 2- 1+ 1o 2o

Date: 2 Sep 93 19:10:44 GMT
From: ogicse!hp-cv!hp-pcd!hpcvsnz!tomb@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: I can't find my original license
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Marc Grant (marcbg@feenix.metronet.com) wrote:

: Examiners are not supposed to accept copies of the license. The original
: is the only thing we are supposed to accept.

I'm looking in the ARRL VE Manual (fifth edition: newer one is at home,
sorry), and getting a bit confused about this. From Page 23, second
column (Ch. 4: Keeping Track of It All!):

"An examinee is required to present both a photocopy and his or her
original FCC-issued license. [Just like Marc G. says above.] In
cases where an applicant presents only a CSCE and cannot produce
his or her current amateur license, the applicant may take the
requested exams. However, upon passing, the applicant should be
given a CSCE that is marked only for credit for the element(s)
passed at the session, not for upgrade credit. The upgrade
paperwork will have to be worked out between the candidate and the
VEC (with the candidate supplying proof of possessing a FCC-issued
license) after the exam."

But in Chapter 6: Test Day: Conducting the Test Session, page 34, we
see:

"Original license. The FCC also instructs the candidate to
present the team with his or her current ACTUAL, ORIGINAL, SIGNED
amateur license, if the candidate holds one."

(several paragraphs about the importance of this deleted...)

"While the candidate who has proven his or her identity without

showing an original license can take the upgrade exam(s) at the session, the candidate may only be issued a Certificate of Successful Completion of Examination (CSCE) that indicates element credit, not upgrade credit. The candidate is responsible for sending a photocopy of the missing license to the ARRL/VEC office; when we receive it, we will compare the data on the license with that on the candidate's Form 610 and, if necessary, contact the FCC for confirmation of the information. (See "Issuing CSCEs" later in this chapter.)"

So if I read this right, you can take the test, (pass), get a CSCE, send it in to the VEC with a _photocopy_ of your license and a 610, and get your upgrade... But you do NOT have legitimate immediate higher-class operating authorization.

(Why does it look like there were some bureaucrats involved setting all this up?? ;-)

73, K7ITM

Date: 2 Sep 93 23:02:04 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: Icom IC765 COMPRESSOR PROBLEM?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I'll try the PK-232 direct-ground wire. The really interesting thing is that I *do* use FSK (not AFSK) from the PK-232 to the 765, and the audio input pin of the ACC connector is connected to nothing! It's certainly RF pickup but it seems to be getting into the 765's audio from somewhere other than the audio input lead. Thanks for the hint.

73 Mike N6MZ mikemr@microsoft.com

Date: 2 Sep 1993 01:08:04 GMT
From: usc!sdd.hp.com!math.ohio-state.edu!news.acns.nwu.edu!casbah.acns.nwu.edu!rdewan@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: power supply requirements (Was:Opinions wanted on Ten-Tec Scout 55)
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <2633mg\$bkn@charm.magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu> ksampath@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu (Krishna S Sampath) writes:

>In article <CCozqu.6BD@odin.corp.sgi.com> adams@chuck.dallas.sgi.com (Charles Adams) writes:

>

>>i hope that they are listening and all the other manufacturers.
>>note that ICOM in the new IC-707 has done the same thing. 20A drain
>>to get 5 watts out is too much. i don't want a foot warmer..... ;-)
>>
>>73 de k5fo dit dit
>
> i am just wondering....
>
> where does all that power go? how can they be dissipating about 250 W
> of power and putting out only 5 W to the antenna? no transceiver can
> be _that_ inefficient! or can they be?
>
> 73 es curious,
> krishna, kb8fav/aa

Well, the manufacturers make tradeoffs that result in higher current consumption for base station radios:

- improve front end by having large collector currents
- high power lo inputs for better intercept point from mixers
- linear stages with higher zero signal currents - this would be for rf and audio stages
- all the embedded controller/digital goodies, blinking lights and so on and so on.

The third point is especially valid for the RF Final which are biased for 100W output while maintaining some semblance of linearity. If the power is reduced by just changing the drive, leaving the bias of finals as is, there will be a very high zero signal current in the finals that will only serve to heat them.

Rajiv
aa9ch
Address: r-dewan@nwu.edu
Phone: None on HF. Only CW.
Look for aa9ch/m on bottom end of 30m.

Date: Thu, 2 Sep 1993 01:14:17 GMT
From: usc!sdd.hp.com!col.hp.com!news.dtc.hp.com!srngenprp!mikew@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Repeater Directories?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Watkins, Robert Shawn (RW884@CONRAD.APPSTATE.EDU) wrote:
: Can someone please tell me how I can obtain a repeater directory? Is there
: one available electronically? If not, where can I purchase one?

The ARRL publishes a halfway decent directory once a year; it comes

out at the Dayton Hamfest in April. You can get it directly from the ARRL or at local radio weenie stores.

Some repeater coordinating bodies offer directories too; in Norhtern CA the NARCC directory is a better one than the ARRL book.

-mike

Mike Weihman mikew@sad.hp.com N1DJE

Hewlett-Packard Co. | ARES/RACES EC, Rohnert Park/Cotati, CA
Santa Rosa Systems Division |
1212 Valley House Drive | Firefighter/EMT-D
Rohnert Park, CA 94928 USA | Penngrove Fire Protection District
(707) 794-4454 | Penngrove, CA

Date: 2 Sep 93 06:31:17 GMT
From: ogicse!emory!darwin.sura.net!rouge!cfm1471@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: There goes the rest of 20M
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I guess we never should have begun to drive cars because they needed larger roads. I also guess we never should have begun air travel because we needed to hire air traffic controllers. Highschool should have been good enough, we shouldnt have invented college, because we have to pay more taxes.
GOOD GRIEF!

CW is a great mode, and it does have its advantages, but just because the ARRL is taking a stand for packet, don't have a hissy! These guys move lots of information around the world at 10 times the pace any cw operator could. Compare it to Ma Bell. There are no poor souls who sit at a switch board, manually stretching wires and plugging them into holes. It's automatic! Why should all of our data have to bottleneck at a traffic net where maybe only 8-10 people check in regularly using cw? Please!

Just because there is a process to allow semi-auto forwarding, there is NOT going to be an automatic influx of packet bbs's on HF. The same ones there are still going to be there, they will come and they will go, so let it be.

PS. I don't operate CW _and_ I don't miss an RTTY contest!

Charlie

Charles Morrison KI5XP
U. of Southwestern La.

Internet: ki5xp@ucs.usl.edu
Internet: cfm1471@ucs.usl.edu

Lafayette, La. 70506
(318) 988-3821

Packet: KI5XP@K5ARH.LA

***** Field Day (2A): W5DDL #2 in 92, #1 in '93 *****

Date: 2 Sep 93 23:09:51 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: Weekly Solar Terrestrial Forecast & Review for 03 September
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

--- SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST AND REVIEW ---
September 3 to September 12, 1993

Report Released by Solar Terrestrial Dispatch
P.O. Box 357, Stirling, Alberta, Canada
T0K 2E0
Accessible BBS System: (403) 756-3008

!!*!*!*!* NOTE *!*!*!*!*!**

Version 2.00a of our Professional Dynamic Auroral Oval Simulator is now available. Completely rewritten, this software now produces numerous types of map projections centered on any geographical location, including OBLIQUE AZIMUTHAL EQUIDISTANT maps where radio signal paths are projected as straight lines. Precise DMSP Satellite Observations of Auroral Activity characteristics are also plottable for any hour of any day from December 1983 to 1992, making this the most extensive and contiguous database of auroral activity observations presently available. Valuable for radio communicators, aurora photographers, and astronomers. The software is now Windows 3.x compatible and will operate under either Mouse or Keyboard control. Many additional features are also included. Contact Oler@Rho.Uleth.CA, or COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu for more information or call our computer BBS at (403) 756-3008. A recorded message containing additional information is also available at: (403) 756-2386.

!!*!*!*!* NOTE *!*!*!*!*!**

SOLAR AND GEOPHYSICAL ACTIVITY FORECASTS AT A GLANCE

10-DAY SOLAR/RADIO/MAGNETIC/AURORAL ACTIVITY OUTLOOK

|10.7 cm|HF Propagation +/- CON|SID

AU.BKSR DX| Mag| Aurora |

	SolrFlx	LO	MI	HI	PO	SWF	%MUF	%	ENH	LO	MI	HI	LO	MI	HI	%	K	Ap	LO	MI	HI
03	080	G	G	F	F	05	00	70	05	NA	NA	NA	00	02	15	30	3	12	NV	NV	LO
04	080	G	G	F	F	05	00	75	05	NA	NA	NA	00	01	10	30	2	08	NV	NV	LO
05	080	G	G	F	F	10	00	75	10	NA	NA	NA	00	01	10	35	2	08	NV	NV	LO
06	080	G	G	F	F	10	00	75	10	NA	NA	NA	00	01	10	35	2	08	NV	NV	LO
07	085	G	G	F	F	15	00	70	15	NA	NA	NA	01	05	15	35	2	08	NV	NV	LO
08	085	G	G	F	F	15	00	70	15	NA	NA	NA	01	05	15	35	2	08	NV	NV	LO
09	085	G	G	F	F	15	00	70	15	NA	NA	NA	01	05	15	35	2	08	NV	NV	LO
10	090	G	G	F	F	15	00	70	15	NA	NA	NA	01	10	20	35	2	08	NV	NV	LO
11	090	G	G	P	F	15	-05	65	15	NA	NA	NA	02	15	25	30	3	12	NV	LO	MO
12	090	G	F	VP	P	15	-25	60	15	NA	NA	NA	05	35	50	25	5	30	NV	MO	HI

DEFINITIONS:

Date (day only)

10.7 cm SOLar radio FLUX forecast

HF Propagation Conditions for LOW, MIDDLE, HIGH, and POLAR areas (see below)

HF Short Wave Fade Probability (in %)

HF Maximum Usable Frequency in +/- percent above seasonal normals.

HF Prediction CONFidence Level (in %)

VHF Sudden Ionospheric ENHancement Probs (in %), weighted for low-mid lats

PROBability of "s"poradic E (Es) during the UT day for low, mid and high lats

VHF AUroral BACKScatter Probs (in %) for LOW, MIDDLE and HIGH Latitudes

VHF Overall Global DX Potential (in %) - weighted for Low and Middle latitudes

Geomagnetic Activity Kp Index (peak value - see below)

GeoMAGnetic Activity Ap Index (peak value - see below)

AURORA! Activity for LOW, MIDDLE and HIGH Latitudes (see below)

HF Prop. Quality rated as: EG=Extremely Good, VG=Very Good, G=Good, F=Fair, P=Poor, VP=Very Poor, EP=Extremely Poor.

Probability of Sporadic E (Es) for the various latitudes is given in percent.

Kp Planetary Index rated: 0=V.Quiet, 1=Quiet, 2=Unstld, 3=Active, 4=V.Active, 5=Minor Storm, 6=Major Storm, 7=Maj-Sev Storm, 8=Severe Storm, 9=V.Severe.

Ap Planetary Index rated: 0-7=Quiet, 8-16=Unstld, 17-29=Active, 30-49=Minor Storm, 50-99=Major Storm, Severe Storm >=100.

Auroral Activity rated: NV=Not Visible, LO=Low, MO=Moderate, HI=High, VH=Very High.

PEAK PLANETARY 10-DAY GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY OUTLOOK (03 SEP - 12 SEP)

EXTREMELY SEVERE																					HIGH
VERY SEVERE STORM																					HIGH
SEVERE STORM																					MODERATE
MAJOR STORM																					LOW - MOD.
MINOR STORM																	**				LOW
VERY ACTIVE																*	***				NONE

to the severity of the activity which occurred on each day. The left-hand column represents the associated A-Index for that day.
Q = Quiet, U = Unsettled, A = Active, M = Minor Storm,
J = Major Storm, and S = Severe Storm.

CUMULATIVE GRAPHICAL CHART OF THE 10.7 CM SOLAR RADIO FLUX

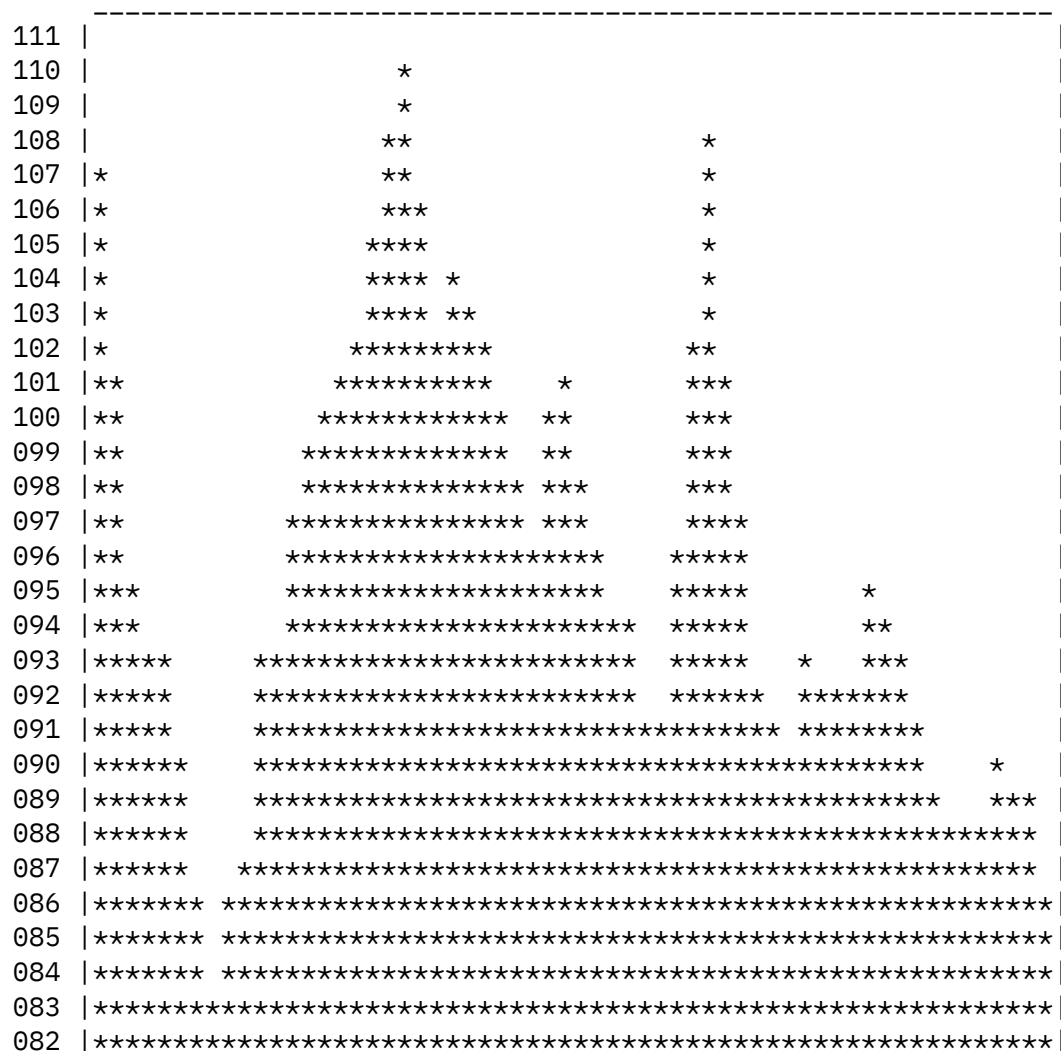


Chart Start: Day #185

GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF 90-DAY AVERAGE SOLAR FLUX

```

113 |
112 | **
111 | ****
110 | *****
109 | *****
108 | *****
107 | *****
106 | *****
105 | *****
104 | ***** ***
103 | *****
102 | *****
101 | *****
100 | *****
099 | *****
098 | *****

```

Chart Start: Day #185

NOTES:

The 10.7 cm solar radio flux is plotted from data reported by the Penticton Radio Observatory (formerly the ARO from Ottawa). High solar flux levels denote higher levels of activity and a greater number of sunspot groups on the Sun. The 90-day mean solar flux graph is charted from the 90-day mean of the 10.7 cm solar radio flux.

CUMULATIVE GRAPHICAL CHART OF SUNSPOT NUMBERS

```

-----
123 |
118 |      *
113 |      *
108 |      *
103 | *      *
098 | **      *  **      *
093 | **      ** ***  *  *
088 | **      *****  **  *      * ***
083 | **      *****  **  *      * ***      *
078 | ***      *****  *****  *****      **
073 | ***      *****  *      *****      **
068 | ***      *****  **      *****      *** *
063 | *****  *****  ***      *****      * *** **
058 | *****  *****  ***      * *****      * *****
053 | *****  *****  ***      * *****      *****
048 | *****  *****  ** *****      * *****

```


-----		POOR																		
75%		VERY POOR																		
		EXTREMELY POOR																		
	-----		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
		PROPAGATION	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun								
		QUALITY	Given in 8 Local-Hour Intervals																	

NOTES:

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE					SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE				
High latitudes >= 55	deg. N.		High latitudes >= 55	deg. S.					
Middle latitudes >= 40 < 55	deg. N.		Middle latitudes >= 30 < 55	deg. S.					
Low latitudes < 40	deg. N.		Low latitudes < 30	deg. S.					

POTENTIAL VHF DX PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (03 SEP - 12 SEP) INCLUDES SID AND AURORAL BACKSCATTER ENHANCEMENT PREDICTIONS

HIGH LATITUDES

FORECAST	Given in 8 hour local time intervals										SWF/SID ENHANCEMENT									
CONFIDENCE	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
											-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
20%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	20%									
40%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	40%									
60%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	60%									
80%											80%									
100%											100%									
=====	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===										
100%											100%									
80%											80%									
60%											60%									*
40%	* * *									* * *	40%	*							*	*
20%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	20%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
0%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHANCE OF	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
VHF DX	Given in 8 hour local time intervals										AURORAL BACKSCATTER									

MIDDLE LATITUDES

FORECAST	Given in 8 hour local time intervals										SWF/SID ENHANCEMENT									
CONFIDENCE	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
											-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
20%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	20%					*	*	*	*	*

40%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	40%							
60%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	60%							
80%												80%							
100%												100%							
=====	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===		-----						
100%												100%							
80%												80%							
60%												60%							
40%	*	*	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	*	*	40%							*
20%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	20%						*	*
0%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHANCE OF	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun			F	S	S	M	T	W	T
VHF DX	Given in 8 hour local time intervals												AURORAL BACKSCATTER						
-----	-----												-----						

LOW LATITUDES

FORECAST	Given in 8 hour local time intervals											SWF/SID ENHANCEMENT									
CONFIDENCE	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun		F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
20%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	20%					*	*	*	*	*	*
40%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	40%										
60%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	60%										
80%											80%										
100%											100%										
=====	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===		-----									
100%											100%										
80%											80%										
60%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	60%										
40%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	40%										
20%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	20%									*	*
0%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHANCE OF	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun		F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
VHF DX	Given in 8 hour local time intervals											AURORAL BACKSCATTER									
-----	-----											-----									

NOTES:

These VHF DX prediction charts are defined for the 30 MHz to 220 MHz bands. They are based primarily on phenomena which can affect VHF DX propagation globally. They should be used only as a guide to potential DX conditions on VHF bands. Latitudinal boundaries are the same as those for the HF predictions charts.

AURORAL ACTIVITY PREDICTIONS (03 SEP - 12 SEP)

High Latitude Locations

CONFIDENCE LEVEL ----- 70%	EXTREMELY HIGH											
	VERY HIGH											
	HIGH										*	
	MODERATE										***	***
	LOW	***	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	**	***	***
	NOT VISIBLE	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

	AURORAL	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	
	INTENSITY	Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight										

Middle Latitude Locations

CONFIDENCE LEVEL ----- 70%	EXTREMELY HIGH											
	VERY HIGH											
	HIGH											
	MODERATE										**	*
	LOW									*	***	***
	NOT VISIBLE	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
	-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	AURORAL	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	
	INTENSITY	Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight										

Low Latitude Locations

CONFIDENCE LEVEL ----- 75%	EXTREMELY HIGH											
	VERY HIGH											
	HIGH											
	MODERATE											
	LOW										*	*
	NOT VISIBLE	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
-----		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	AURORAL	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	
	INTENSITY	Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight										

NOTE:

Version 2.00a of our Professional Dynamic Auroral Oval Simulation Software Package is now available. This professional software is particularly valuable to radio communicators, aurora photographers, educators, and astronomers. For more information regarding this software, contact: "Oler@Rho.Uleth.CA", or "COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu".

For more information regarding these charts, send a request for the

document, "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" to: "Oler@Rho.Uleth.Ca" or to: "COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu". This document, as well as others and related data/forecasts exist on the STD BBS at: (403) 756-3008.

** End of Report **

Date: Tue, 31 Aug 1993 22:30:10 GMT
From: mcsun!sun4nl!relay.philips.nl!philica!geertj@uunet.uu.net
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <25t7uq\$elr@usenet.INS.CWRU.Edu>, <25t9svINNeoa@topaz.bds.com>, <CCLvL8.9x9@world.std.com>eng.gt
Subject : Re: There goes the rest of 20M

dts@world.std.com (Daniel T Senie) writes:
>I do not believe there will be any significant change in the 20 meter or
>other bands in the digital section, other than the likely decline of HF
>packet in favor of more spectrum-efficient modes...

I am afraid that even isn't true. After all, wouldn't we all use something else than the bell202 modems on VHF, which were thought of as a stopgap in 1983 or earlier and should have been replaced many years ago?

Unfortunately, congestion doesn't lead to better practices. People ask for more and more frequencies instead of using them more effectively and don't change their AFSK channel to a 5-channel allocation (1200 baud FSK), or a 9600 baud information highway...

It is time to stop old weels from blocking the main road.

73, Geert Jan PE1HZG

Date: Tue, 31 Aug 1993 22:43:01 GMT
From: mcsun!sun4nl!relay.philips.nl!philica!geertj@uunet.uu.net
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <CCLvL8.9x9@world.std.com>, <N4HY.93Aug31072026@tang.ccr-p.ida.org>, <CCMxps.MwE@world.std.com>rela
Subject : Re: There goes the rest of 20M

dts@world.std.com (Daniel T Senie) writes:
>I'm not kidding at all. The original poster was complaining about interference

>to CW ops, which I have not seen from the digital folks. Further, I will agree
>that MSOs and Packet BBSs have caused some interference. The Alinks do not
>INITIATE interference. If a user trying to call one causes QRM, that's the
>user's problem, not the APLINK's. APLINKs do NOT beacon. The interference
>problems that have occurred have primarily resulted from wide signals and from
>beaconing. The new rulemaking proposal prohibits both.

On HF, it is a common possibility that you cannot hear if the frequency
is in use or not because of short-skip effect and others.
Hence, both stations should check for interference and it common
to ask if the frequency is in use before you use it.
With semi-automatic stations, this is no longer possible.

Assume that you're working rare DX. Another ham, a hundred miles away,
decides that he wants to call a BBS that is on the same frequency
as the one you're using. You are too far away from him to allow
for your ground wave to hear. Also, the ham is too short away
to allow for reflection to work to the other ham.
He will think the frequency is free and start using it. You won't
hear him himself, but you will hear the BBS kicking in because that
will kill the QSO you were enjoying so much.

Moreover, a crowded area will stimulate people to use the most efficient
modulation method instead of a 7911 in bell103 mode.

There is place for robots, but watch for human-made signals. It's
so easy to disturb them!

Bottom line: automated stations should have a limited area where they
can work.

73, Geert Jan PE1HZG

End of Info-Hams Digest V93 #1037
